

slender, the fourth almost twice the length of the third, more slender.

Mesonotum fuscous yellowish, the submedian lines yellowish-orange. Scutellum and postscutellum reddish orange, the former somewhat fuscous. Halteres mostly whitish transparent, pale orange distally. Legs mostly a pale yellowish orange.

Abdomen deep reddish orange, irregularly fuscous basally; ovipositor yellowish, short, the lobes with a length about three times the width, narrowly rounded apically and thickly setose.

Type Cecid. 2722.

This species presents in both sexes, many characters in common with typical species of *Retinodiplosis* and is noteworthy because the larva has no chitinized tubercles supporting the posterior spiracles. This latter is evidently a modification resulting from environmental necessities and would hardly be expected to appear in a species inhabiting seeds and not occurring more or less submerged in a pitchy medium.

A new *Cratomus* (Hym.).

By T. D. A. COCKERELL, Boulder, Colorado.

The remarkable Pteromalid genus *Cratomus* was founded by Dalman in 1820 for *Cynips megacephala* of Fabricius, which occurs in northern and central Europe. Two years later Dalman wrote the name *Caratomus*, the original form having been, we may suppose, due to a misprint or slip of the pen. It is a question which to maintain; but Ashmead, in his Classification of Chalcid Flies, returned to the original spelling, *Cratomus*.

A second species of the genus was described from Britain in 1833 by Walker; and in 1888 Ashmead described another, *C. leucophthalmus*, from a specimen collected by Fletcher on a window in Ottawa, Canada. In May of this year I found a specimen on a window in my house in Boulder, Colorado, and as it is evidently distinct from the Canadian species, it may be described as follows:

***Cratomus cancellatus* n. sp.**

♂. Length about 2.5 mm., robust, with the extraordinary head characteristic of the genus. It differs from *C. leucophthalmus* Ashm. as follows:

General color pure black on head and thorax, perhaps a slight metallic (bluish) tint at sides; head and thorax minutely cancellate; eyes wholly dark; antennæ black or almost so, the scape above and club at end reddish; legs black, the anterior tibiæ clear red, all basitarsi pallid reddish; central blotch of wings very dilute, not very conspicuous.

The eyes are hairy; face with strong striae converging toward mouth; mandibles dark red, with very large triangular teeth, 3 on left mandible, 4 on right. The following measurements are in microns: width of head, about 1250; width of antennal club, 112; length of submarginal vein, 830; marginal, 240; stigmal, 208; postmarginal, 270. The submarginal vein is longer in proportion to the marginal than Ashmead indicates for his species.

Type in the writer's collection.

An Easy Method of making Insect Labels.

By R. H. BEAMER, the University of Kansas, Lawrence,
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The inconvenience of printer's labels has led to the adoption of photographed labels in the Entomological Collections in the University of Kansas. The photographed labels have the advantage of being smaller and less expensive than those made at the print shop. The printed labels formerly used were 8x18 millimeters in size while the labels now used are commonly half that size. The advantage of the small labels is very apparent when the two sizes are seen in cases of small insects.

The labels are first written out with a typewriter on white paper of good quality so that the ink will not blur. The machine should have a black record ribbon to give the type as strong contrast as possible on the white paper. Locality labels are written in rows, two spaces being left between each two labels and between each two rows of labels. When the page is full it is then photographed to any size desired.

When material has been determined by a specialist it is very important that these determinations be preserved. This is accomplished by placing upon each individual specimen a small label bearing the generic and specific name, the name of the describer of the species and the name of the specialist who has determined it. These labels are made in the following manner: